Treehouse California Almonds, LLC
Consumer Confidence Report for 2011

Treehouse California Almonds well water confidence report. Prepared July 2012

Name, Location, and Type of Water Source: This report covers the only well Treehouse utilizes, which is on site and used for almond blanching, plant sanitation and restroom needs.

Drinking water assessment: Treehouse California Almonds certifies that the test results meet requirements for our use in the manufacturing of almonds. These certification tests were completed by BSK and BC laboratories.

Public Participation: This well water is privately owned and controlled for water use only at Treehouse Almonds. No public meetings are held, thus no public participation is encouraged and has no effect on the decision made in relation to our water.

Contact: Treehouse California Almonds, LLC is a corporation that is privately owned, who owns the well. Brian Ball is the manager that would answer any questions in regard to the water system or the confidence report; if he is unavailable Jonathan Meyer may answer.

Table 1: Microbiological Contaminants (Total Coliform Rule)

Contaminant	Month with highest counts	Months with two or more positives/month
Coliform	<1.1 MPN/100mL	0
E. coli	<1.1 MPN/100mL	0

Table 2: Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Method	Result	# of Samples	90% level	Sites that exceeded AL
Copper (Cu)	EPA 200.8	ND ppb	5	.047	0
Lead (Pb)	EPA 200.8	ND ppb	5	.006	0
Test taken 11/2/11					

Table 3: Sodium and Hardness

Contaminant	Method	Result	# of Samples	Range
Sodium (Na)	EPA 200.7	240	1	240
Hardness (CaCO3)	SM2340 B			
* Hardness tested for Boiler, water is always hard with out treatment. Water used in the boiler is conditioned.				

Table 4: Primary Drinking Water Standard (MCL, MRDL, or TT)

Contaminant	Unit	Date	Level	Range	MCL *	Source
Copper (Cu)	ppm	9/3/11	.035	.0002-.0064	1.3	
Fluoride	ppb	10/27/11	2.0	2.0	2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (NO3)	ppm	10/27/11	.043	.0022-.0083	45	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer
Uranium	pCi/L	4/5/11	5.0	5.0	20	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	3/30/11	7.95	7.95	15	Erosion of natural deposits
* Maximum Concentration Limits						

Table 5: Secondary Drinking Water Standard (MCL)

Contaminant	Unit	Date	Level	Range	MCL *	Source
Iron (Fe)	ppb	12/15/11	2400	2400	300	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	12/15/11	900	900	1600	Substances that form ions in when in water
Chloride	ppm	12/15/11	390	390	500	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Odor – Threshold	Units	12/15/11	3	3	5	Natural occurring organic material
Manganese	ppb	12/15/11	290	290	500	
Sulfate (SO4)	ppm	7/15/11	0.5	0.5	500	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	10/27/11	5	5	5	Soil runoff
* Maximum Concentration Limits						

Table 6: Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Unit	Date	Level	Range	MCL *	Source
Boron	ug/L	12/15/11	900	900	1000	
* Maximum Concentration Limits						

Table 7: Other Contaminants

Contaminant	Unit	Date	Level	Range	MCL *	Health Effects
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	%	8/3/11	110	110	500	Some people who use water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Ammonia	ug/L	12/15/11	0.15	0.15		
Bicarbonate	ug/L	12/15/11	380	380		
Bromodichloromethane	ug/L	8/3/11	<0.5	<0.5	1	
Bromoform	ug/L	8/3/11	1.7	1.7	1	
Calcium (Ca)	ug/L	12/15/11	57	57		
Carbonate	ug/L	12/15/11	ND	ND		
Chloroform	ug/L	8/3/11	<0.5	<0.5	1	
Dibromochloromethane	ug/L	8/3/11	<0.5	<0.5	1	
Hydroxide	ug/L	12/15/11	ND	ND		
Toluene-d8	%	8/3/11	94.5	94.5	150	
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/L	8/3/11	2.0	2.0	80	
Dibromoacetic Acid	ug/L	8/3/11	1.50	1.5	1	
Dichloroacetic Acid	ug/L	8/3/11	<1.0	<1.0	1	
Magnesium (Mg)	ug/L	12/15/11	26	26		
Monobromoacetic Acid	ug/L	8/3/11	<1.0	<1.0	1	
Monochloroacetic Acid	ug/L	8/3/11	<1.0	<1.0	2	
pH, Laboratory	pH	12/15/11	6.87	6.87		
Phosphate	ug/L	12/15/11	44	44		
Potassium (K)	ug/L	12/15/11	120	120		
Trichloroacetic Acid	ug/L	8/3/11	<1.0	<1.0	1	
* Maximum Concentration Limits						

Special Language Section:

Nitrate: *Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45mg/L is a health risk for infants on less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice form your health car provider.*

Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

Arsenic: *While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.*